

**Established February, 1845.**

**PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH**

## Shipping

### Steamers.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Steamship  
*Glenfruin*,  
Captain NORMAN, will be  
despatched as above, on  
or about the 6th August.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation  
for First-class Passengers and carries a  
Doctor and Stowaways.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 26, 1880. 141

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND  
ADELAIDE.**

*(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND  
LAND PORTS, and taking through  
Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TAS-  
MANIA, &c.)*

The Steamship  
*Catterlin,*  
Captain DARRK, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on SATURDAY, the 7th August, at  
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
*Agents.*


Hongkong, July 24, 1886.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**

**NOTICE.**

**STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND  
NAGASAKI.**

*(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)*

The Co.'s Steamship  
 *Stettin*,  
Capt. E. F. W. WÄRNKE  
will leave for the above  
Ports on or about the 14th Proximo.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 29, 1886.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**  
**NOTICE.**  
**STEAM TO SHANGHAI.**

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Oder,*  
Captain F. PFIFFER  
will leave for the above  
place about 24 hours after arrival with the  
outward German Mail.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**MELOCHERS & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 27, 1860.

**NOTICE.**

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES**  
**MARITIMES.**

**PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.**

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Iravaddy*,  
Commandant BREYER,  
will be despatched for  
**SHANGHAI** shortly after her arrival from  
Europe.


G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, July 30, 1886.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.


PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS


The Co.'s Steamship  
*Yolga*,  
Commandant DU TRÉFLE  
will be despatched



G. DE CHAMPEAUX  
Agent.

**Sailing Vessels.**  
FOR NEW YORK.  
The 3/3 L.I. American Ship  
*Paetolus*

 **BURNHAM, Master, will load**  
for the above Port, and  
have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co**  
Hongkong, July 28 1886

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The 3/3 L.I.I. American Ship  
*St. Stephen,*  
 DOUGLAS, Master, will load  
for the above Port, and  
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co  
Hongkong, July 14, 1886.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Tasung*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of 8 casks of Petroleum—are being landed at their wharfe into Messrs. JORDEN, MATHESON & CO. Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery will be made to the consignees.

Saltpetre impeding the discharge will at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered after 30th Instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims must be made immediately on arrival of the vessel at the port.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
*General Managers.*  
Hongkong, July 20, 1886.



## For Sale.

**MacEwen, Frickel & Co.**  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**HAVE FOR SALE**  
THE FOLLOWING  
**STORES.**

EX AMERICAN MAIL-STEAMER.

Smoked HAMS.  
Golden SYRUP in Gallon Tins.  
Assorted SYRUPS.  
CUTTING TABLE FRUITS.  
ASPARAGUS.  
Queen OLIVES.  
Sausage MEAT.  
CATTAR.  
Potted MEATS.  
MACKEREL in 6th Tins.  
Eagle Brand MILK.  
Lamb's TONGUES.  
Green CORN.  
Baked BEANS.  
BROWN.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT  
of

COOKING AND PARLOUR

**STOVES.**

AGATE IRON WARE COOKING  
UTENSILS.  
WORTLE IRONS.  
CHAR-AL IRONS.  
KEROSENE LAMPS.  
NONPARK KEROSENE OIL.

**WINES, &c.**

SPARKLING SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts. @  
\$1 and \$1.50.  
CHAMPAGNE, Pts. & Qts. @ \$12  
and \$14.  
SACCO'S SHERRY.  
SACCO'S INVALID PORT.  
ROYAL GLENDE WHISKY.  
JAMES WATSON'S WHISKY.  
OLD BOURBON WHISKY.  
HEERING'S CHERRY CORDIAL.  
ASSORTED LIQUEURS.  
DRAUGHT, ALE and PORTER.  
&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT  
of

**OILMAN'S STORES,**

at the

Lowest Possible Prices

FOR CASH.

**MacEwen, Frickel & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 1, 1886. 1208

**Notices to Consignees.**

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Metapedia*, Capt. Purvis, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impounding the discharge of the Steamer will be once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no fire Insurance will be effected.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Japan, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day, the 28th Instant. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th August, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 28, 1886. 1453

**To-day's Advertisements**

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.

The Co.'s Steamship *Nemo*, Captain Pooner, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 3rd August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPEL & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1886. 1478

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-CHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)  
The Co.'s Steamship *Denatou*, Captain Butcher, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1886. 1479

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Prism*, Captain Butcher, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1886. 1481

## To-day's Advertisements

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Stentor*, Captain Butcher, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 1st August, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1886. 1480

**NOTICE.**

THE *Wah Tat Po* was established in connection with the *China Mail* over ten years ago. The Business has hitherto been leased to Chinese. Since 1881 it has been leased to Mr. TAM YIK KUI, and the Lease will expire on the 1st of SEPTEMBER of this year; after which the *China Mail* will take over the Business, and LEASE it to Mr. HO CHUNG SHANG under the same conditions as heretofore, but the Staff will all be new. A learned and famous Scholar has specially been engaged to take the position of Editor, and new arrangements will be made so as to secure a great improvement upon what the paper was before.

Consenters who have for years been subscribing to this paper may be reassured that the paper will come to them without interruption and need make no change in regard to it. Referring to the Accounts with this Office for the insertion of Notices and for Subscriptions to the Paper, &c., all Debts due to him up to the 1st of SEPTEMBER will be collected by the Old Lessee Mr. TAM YIK KUI; and after the 1st of SEPTEMBER, they will be collected by the New Lessee Mr. HO CHUNG SHANG. This is the usual practice in such cases, and subscribers are hereby requested to take the necessary note of the Change of Lessee so as to avoid any mistake in payment.

There has hitherto been only one *Wah Tat Po*, the Office of which is situated at No. 3, Wyndham Street, and it has no Branch Office in any other place. On the 1st of June, Mr. TAM YIK KUI issued a Notice in an Extraordinary. The Lease of this Office will soon expire, and a good day will be chosen to remove to some other place, and when this Business is opened in the new house, the name will be changed, and it will be styled *Wah Tat Po*, &c., &c. This statement is ambiguous, but it is evident that the intention is to substitute the name of this office, and indeed thereby it may easily mislead the readers. Now as Mr. TAM YIK KUI is a Lessee, he may say that the terms of his lease has expired, but it is impossible for him to say the lease of this office will soon expire, for the true name of Mr. TAM YIK KUI's statement would be: "The Lease of the House occupied by this Office will soon expire, and, consequently, it will be removed to another house, and besides, he says, 'the name of this Office will be changed, and it will be styled *Wah Tat Po*.' From ambiguous language like this it requires a clear-headed man to find out the truth. It seems like an attempt to pass off a fish's eye for a pearl.

Now tell the truth, The *Wah Tat Po* is a New Establishment of Mr. TAM YIK KUI, and has no connection whatever with the *Wah Tat Po*; and hereafter Mr. TAM YIK KUI has nothing to do with this Office at all, and Gentlemen are requested to distinguish this Office from his Establishment.  
The type of this Office have been in use for some years, and it is now arranged that when the Management of the Business is handed over to the New Lessee, New Type will be supplied and will be ready in a short time. The New Editor of this Paper has already shown great satisfaction in a similar position to all concerned, and a New Type will be made. The Paper will be ten times more legible. It is hoped that Subscribers will kindly keep up their subscriptions, and that Scholars and Merchants will all kindly put their Notices in the paper. This Office under its New Management looks to the future for their Patronage and Support; and in order to secure the same this statement is published.

**HO CHUNG SHANG,**  
New Lessee,  
Chinese Mail.

**NOTICE.**

In connection with the above Statement, I beg to inform the Supporters of the *Chinese Mail* and the Public generally that I have leased that Newspaper to Mr. HO CHUNG SHANG, from the 1st of SEPTEMBER, 1886; and that the Lease of Business now held by Mr. TAM YIK KUI expires on the 31st AUGUST PROXIMO.

**GEO. MURRAY BAIN,**  
Printer,  
Chinese Mail.  
China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, July 31, 1886.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ALEX. McNEILL, American ship, Capt. G. W. David. — Messageries Maritimes.  
ANNIE H. SMITH, American ship, Capt. R. B. Brown. — Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
BASIL J. H. BOWERS, Amer. barque, Capt. John A. Plum. — Chinese.  
HARRIE N. BANGS, Amer. barquentine, Capt. E. Bangs. — Gonsalves & Co.  
J. D. PRINCE, American ship, Capt. G. A. Lane. — Messageries Maritimes.

LUCY A. NICKERS, American ship, Capt. C. M. Nichols. — Eduard Schellhaas & Co.  
McLAURIN, American ship, Capt. Jas. H. Little. — Melchers & Co.  
OCEAN, American ship, Captain Dillon. — Melchers & Co.

R. R. THOMAS, American ship, Capt. P. B. Nichols. — Adamson, Bell & Co.  
REVOLVING LIGHT, British ship, Capt. J. A. Durkee. — Messageries Maritimes.  
SUZ, British steamer, Captain Dodd. — Gibb, Livingston & Co.

XENTA, American barque, Captain N. E. Reynolds. — Douglas Lapeck & Co.  
ZONA, American ship, Captain Robert C. Lope. — Order.

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**

July 30 1886.

Le Sang, British steamer, 1,092, W. Sever, Shanghai to 7, General. — JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.

July 31 —

Yaragata, German steamer, 611, J. Bruhn, Peking to 28, and Hailow 30, General. — WILDER & Co.

Chi Yuen, Chinese steamer, from Whampoa.

Melia, German steamer, 334, H. Merck, Haiphong to 23, Ballast. — K. R. MARTY.

Stentor, British steamer, 1,304, T. T. Birtwell, Shanghai to 26, General. — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Burns, Dutch steamer, 1,433, Wilkens, Amoy to 30, General. — JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.

Sigard, German steamer, 335, C. A. Handewald, Peking to 23, and Hailow 30, General. — STEINER & Co.

Cheng Hock Kien, British steamer, 956, Fred. Webb, Penang to 20, Singapore 23, and Hailow 30, General. — BUN HIN CHAN.

Adis, Danish steamer, 208, N. C. Revsbeck, Haiphong and Hailow July 28, General. — ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Anting, German steamer, 777, T. Samuelson, Swatow to 3, General. — CHINESE.

Atoll, British steamer, 932, Conitor, Swatow to 30, General. — BUN HIN CHAN.

Chasseur, French man-of-war, 950, Capt. Le Gorrec, Haiphong July 29.

**DEPARTURES.**

July 31 —

Loire Inferieure, for Swatow.  
Haverton, for Nagasaki.  
Genda, for Chongking.  
Le Sang, for Whampoa.  
Victoria, for Kobe and Yokohama.  
Dauwe, for Bangkok.  
Whampoa, for Hongkong and Sydney.  
Elbe, for Nagasaki.  
Amoy, for Shanghai.  
Chi Yuen, for Hongkong.  
Thames, for Yokohama.  
Chi Yuen, for Swatow.

**CLEARED.**

Prize George, for Shanghai.

Cheng Hock Kien, for Swatow.

Stentor, for Singapore and London.

Sigard, for Chongking.

Loire Inferieure, for Whampoa.

Victoria, for Kobe and Yokohama.

Dauwe, for Bangkok.

Whampoa, for Hongkong and Sydney.

Elbe, for Nagasaki.

Amoy, for Shanghai.

Chi Yuen, for Hongkong.

Thames, for Yokohama.

Chi Yuen, for Swatow.

**PASSENGERS.**

**ARRIVED.**

For Le Sang, from Shanghai, 21 Chinese.

For Forwards, from Peking, 22 Chinese.

For Melua, from Haiphong, 8 Chinese.

For Stentor, from Shanghai, 17 Chinese.

For Burns, from Amoy, 65 Chinese.

For Sigard, from Peking, 60, Mr and Mrs Fraser, and 30 Chinese.

For Chongking, from Penang, 60, 200 Chinese.

For Amoy, from Swatow, 270 Chinese.

For Atoll, from Swatow, 320 Chinese.

**SHARE LIST.—COTATIONS.**

July 31, 1886.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per Last Report.	Balance forward.	Last Dividend.	Closing quotations.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	50,000	12 1/2	1 1/2	\$ 4,500,000	For equalization of \$ 500,000	63,800.38	23 div. & 10/100 p. h. 1884
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000	24 1/2	1 1/2	...	...	812,639.35	150 p. prem., sellers
Yong-Tsing Insurance Company, Ltd.	8,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	50,000	3,059.76	...	Fls. 275 per share
Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd.	9,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	975,000	439,089.41	...	Fls. 118 "
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	83,333	2 1/2	2 1/2	840,000	200,773.71	...	Fls. 84 "
Canton Insurance Office, Co., Ltd.	10,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	155,000	455,214.43	...	Fls. 80 "
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.	1,500	1 1/2	1 1/2	28,711.50	2,848.89	...	Fls. 85 "
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	1,000,000	283,482.55	...	Fls. 7.50 for 1884
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	10 1/2	2 1/2	566,700	223,811.67	...	Fls. 6 for 1884
Bank of China and Hongkong, Ltd.	8,000	100	100	100,000	34,522.0	...	63 p. prem. buyers, 59 ex div.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	50	50	86,764.10	402.22	...	127 year-end June 30, 1884
Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited.	18,387	10 1/2	10 1/2	...	117,16.7	...	3 p. for 1884
60,000 shares issued.	31,212	10 1/2	10 1/2	...	...	...	...
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	3,500	100	all	...	...	...	25 discount
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	12,500	12 1/2	1 1/2	18,000	6,551.58	...	7 1/2 half year
U.K. and China S. S. Co., Ltd.	1,900	1 1/2	1 1/2	9,177.31	1,527.31	...	10 p. and 2 1/2 bonus for 1884
New Straits	1,900	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	...	...	...
Roughing Hotel Company, Ltd.	3,000	100	100	...	1,175.07	...	Fls. 104, 80
China Sugar Company, Limited.	9,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	...	13,451.61	...	898 per share, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited.	5,000	25 1/2	25 1/2	30,000	1,125.30	...	40 per share
Hongkong Railway Company, Ltd.	24,000	64 1/2	64 1/2	6,000	690.68	...	Fls. 120 "
Luzon Sugar Company, Limited.	7,000	100	100	...	1,094.62	...	78 "
Perak Tin Mining & S'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	100	all	...	...	...	Fls. 110 "
Selangore Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	2,500	100	all	...	...	...	Fls. 85 "
Punjab & Sindh Sugar Co., Ltd.	40,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	...	...	...	Fls. 84 "
Mining Co.	4,000	100	all	...	...	...	Fls. 87 "
H.K. & Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	3,000	80	all	...	...	...	Fls. 87 "
H. & M. Glass Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	4,000	80	80	...	...	...	Fls. 87 "
Chinese Imperial 1881	5,500	500	all	...	...	...	First year
" " 1884 A.	2,750	500	all	...	...	...	June 10
" " 1884 B.	2,750	500	all	...	...	...	June 30
" " 1884 C.	2,750	500	all	...	...	...	Oct. 15
Chinese Imp. (Ch. Bank Loan) 1885	2,750	500	all	...	...	...	Jan. 18
Sugar 1886	600	500	all	...	...	...	June & Decem

## DEPARTED.

For Amoy, for Manila, Mr. A. H. St. Sun, and 13 Chinese.

For Tientsin, for Yokohama: from Hongkong, Capt. and Mrs. Bunbury, Miss Koida, Dr. F. A. Harris, from London, Dr. C. A. Arnold; from Bombay, Mr. Major McNeill, from Nagasaki, from Hongkong, 1 Japanese woman.

For Canton, for Shanghai, H.E. Shao Yui Lien, Messrs. Shen Tun Ho, Wong Putuan, Fong Tai Chi, and Master Fong, and 8 Chinese; Mrs. Rockhill, child and maid servant.

For Swatow, for Amoy, Mr. L. C. Cumberbatch, and 10 Chinese.

For Swatow, for Amoy, Mr. L. C. Cumberbatch, and 10 Chinese.

For Swatow, for Amoy, Mr. L. C. Cumberbatch, and 10 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Le Sang* reports: Had light S.W. winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Stentor* reports: Left Shanghai July 26th, had light S.E. breeze, clear weather. Arrived at Fuchow on 27th, and left 29th, had light S.W. winds to port.

**POST OFFICE NOTICES.**

**MAILS will close:—**

For HONGKONG & PAKHOL.—Per *Sigard*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 1st August.

For SWATOW & SHANGHAI.—Per *Chi Yuen*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 1st August.

For HAIPHONG.—Per *Melia*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 1st August.

For SWATOW & AMOY.—Per *Cheng Hock Kien*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 1st August.

For SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.—Per *Kong Beng*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 1st August.

For SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA.—Per *Amoy*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 2nd August, instead of as previously notified.

For BANGKOK.—Per *Doi*, at 4 p.m., on Monday, the 2nd August.

For STRAITS, COLOMBO, AND BOMBAY.—Per *Melua*, at 10.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 3rd August.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.—Per *Amoy*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 3rd August.

For SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.—Per *Loire*, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 3rd August.

For STRAITS AND BOMBAY.—Per *Kong Beng*, at 2 p.m., on Wednesday, the 4th August.

For SINGAPORE.—Per *Loire*, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th August.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE.—Per *Catterick*, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 7th August.

**MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACIFIC.**

The United States Mail Packet *Oceanic* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 3rd August, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry closes.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra. Postage until the time of departure.

**HOURS OF CLOSING.**

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:—

Day before departure.—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.

Post Office closes, except the Night Box, which is always open



There appears to be much hope that a wharf will be constructed at Yokohama before long, to which steamers can go instead of having to land their cargo and passengers, and then go into small boats in the open bay. It was estimated some years ago that such a wharf would cost 1,700,000 yen, and this cost was considered prohibitory. Mr. Hara Rukuro, the energetic president of the Specie Bank, has been in consultation with the Prefect of Kanagawa, and it is now proposed to construct an iron wharf, 3,000 feet long, to the north-east of the English harbor, at a cost of 6 or 700,000 yen. The advantage that this will be to passengers, to whom having to land in sampans or even steam-launches on a windy day is no slight aggravation of the discomfort of the voyage, is from the fact that Mr. Hara Rukuro will succeed in bringing his scheme to a practical issue.

The N. C. D. News Canton Correspondent writes on the 19th instant, that there has been good news of fighting lately in Hainan, where attempts are being made to bring the whole island under Imperial rule, much the same as has lately been done in Formosa. But the subjugation of the Hainanians may prove, he thinks, rather difficult. Since the dismissal of the foreign commandant from the island, the Chinese warlike, the receipt of revenue from opium has been dwindling, and he supposes that smuggling has proportionately increased. The new frontier has crossed the borders of the province on his way to take up his office in Canton—two weeks out from Canton, and he has taken the inland route. An official of some rank, who on his return from Canton, had been captured and taken to Canton, and immediately afterwards strong detachments of troops and of the river forces were dispatched inland under the command of General Huang.

The N. C. D. News translates the following from the Peking Gazette:

A Memorial from the Governor of Chikiang reporting the results of enquiries instituted, in obedience to a Decree issued by the Emperor on the 19th of October 1885 ordering effect to be given to a suggestion of the late Grand Secretary Yang Tsung-tang in connection with measures of future maritime defence, that the army of the 'Green Standard' should be reduced, as well as the number of war junks along the coast.

The number of men composing the 'Green Standard' army of Chikiang was, by constitutional rule, over 30,000 men, but in the year 1885, on a modification of the military organisation, the number was reduced to 13,000 men. The 'Green Standard' forces, infantry and marine, were abolished, leaving only 22,500 men old, who were distributed for police and garrison duty through the eleven prefectures of the province. His Majesty was informed by the Memorialist's predecessor over two years ago that it was impossible to consider any further reduction of this force, and as present conditions remain the same as they then were, the Memorialist begs that no further reductions may be made. He will give orders, however, that the present force be kept up to a high standard of efficiency, and in accordance with the arrangements for the reduction of numbers and increase of pay, that all the weak and sickly men be weeded out.

As regards the question of war junks along the coast, the regulation number of these used to be 250 odd, but since the rebellion this fleet did not reach one half that number. In 1882, when Li Hung-chang suggested to His Majesty the abolition of the war junk, the number of the fleet was reduced in number of the 'obsolete and useless' war junks along the coast generally, a careful inspection was made of the war junks at each station along the Chikiang coast by an officer specially deputed for the purpose, and his suggestions with regard to the retention of the old and the abolition of others is on record and can be referred to. The question has now once again been carefully gone into, and the provincial committee of administration proposes that 17 war junks shall be done away with and that the work on three in process of repair shall be stopped, leaving a remaining 10 which will be added 7 more of different construction. These junks are indispensable for auxiliary police purposes amongst the islands and shallow inlets into which steamers cannot penetrate, but if more steamers are put on the station, if these junks are found not to be effective, their further reduction in number can from time to time be taken into consideration.

The Memorialist thoroughly endorses the suggestions of his Committee, and begs to submit a list of the junks to be disposed of to away with, and of those it is intended shall be retained. Rescript: The Yamen concerned will take cognisance.

#### 'FRAGrant WATERS' MURMUR.

That it would be interesting to know whether the extra lekin levy and the maintenance of the Barriers in the Canton River have any connection with the failure of the Blockade-Opium Commission.

That it is satisfactory to note that the Acting Governor has resolved to reinvigorate the Sanitary Board, and to give the Dry Bones life.

That the addition of Dr. Manson to the Board will be a great thing for the community; and that, although the Hon. A. P. McEwen is not an expert, his presence on the Board is likely to be felt.

That I should have been only too pleased to have stated what I know about the present condition of the Defences of the Colony, but that the 'Regulations of the Service' must be observed.

That one thing is pretty clear, however, that the War Office can always arrange that the Forts can wait for the guns, while the guns can be made to suit the convenience of the Forts.

That it is pretty well known that the Forts are not yet ready for the B. L. guns of the latest pattern.

That you must feel disappointed under the course of the Colonies of the Empire City of the North, who has condescended to look down upon us from his lofty pinnacle.

That there was some truth in what was said by the Great One of Shanghai, and that the would-be reply of your morning contemporary was weaker than it might have been.

That, touching poor old Sir George, your contemporary apparently anticipates the great man's return.

That there is a vast difference between the pomp and ceremony, or the display of power, as understood by the ignorant masses of Asiatics, and the kind of pomp (or pompousness) practised by Sir George Ferguson Bowen.

That the interruption of the Southern telegraphic line again forcibly brings before us the arguments in favour of the direct cable.

That there seems to be a desire on the part of the Hongkong Government to shirk this question.

That this is all the more surprising when it is remembered that Singapore is favourably disposed to the new line.

That it is possible that the local Government is not aware how the Singapore Government feels in this matter.

That Mr. McEwen will no doubt again bring forward the question in Council, if he still holds to his original views on this subject.

That the position of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares continues to absorb much public attention.

That after a slight rally coincident with a trifling rise in Exchange, the stock is again at its lowest point with the further decline in silver.

That the Bears would appear to have actually succeeded in bringing public opinion round to the belief that the value and future quotations for these shares depend entirely on exchange.

That this must surely be a fallacy, but that investors are too covered by the depreciators' success and by the unknown lengths to which the Bears may yet go to be able to suit their purposes, to reason out the position for themselves.

That we are, however, so near to the half-yearly meeting that the explanation, or non-explanation, of the enormous fall and present depression may be safely left to the accounts for the half year and to the report of the Court of Directors.

That this mention of the Directors furnishes food for reflection.

That L. O. U.'s for differences are said to be already the order of the day, and that it must be with a grim satisfaction that the King receives its reward for successful wire-pulling.

That while the employment of foreigners in British ships to the exclusion of Britishers is a thing to be deplored, it pays shipowners to do so, and the fault in a great measure lies at Jack's own door. That the Craft can and will smile at the Vicar Apostolic's silly suppositions, as the Monitor talks about things of which he knows nothing.

That it is strange how frequently Heretics and Freemasons are called upon by the Catholic clergy to assist poverty-stricken members of the Holy Church.

That the subject of Colonial Federation seems to possess no interest for the inhabitants of this far-off link in the chain of British outposts.

That if we do not make haste and coin a full-value British Dollar, the Germans will be producing one of their own, and they seem well able to 'make money, everywhere.'

That it is to be hoped such disrespect as that described by Mr. Herbert A. Giles, in his Chinese Sketches, is not general amongst servants in this Colony.

That if a master of mistress demands no respect, her slave will get but little, but that all proper attention can always be obtained from Chinese servants with a little tact.

That there are no servants in the world quicker at discovering the character of their masters, and that 'like master, like man' is as applicable in China, with certain allowances, as elsewhere.

That speaking of servants reminds me that excellent is the management of the Hongkong Hotel now, in these intell room for improvement in the matter of attendants.

That much, very much, has been done towards the regulation of the jinrikisha traffic here, but that a great deal has still to be accomplished.

That what is chiefly needed is to drill the rules of the road into the minds of the coolies, who at present run their vehicles anyhow and pass other 'rikshas as they please.

That pedestrians ought to be compelled to keep the roadways clear, and walk on the side-paths.

That the Police might do much by enforcing these considerations upon the coolies on the one hand, and the pedestrians on the other.

That the sudden deaths at Quarry Bay Sugar Refinery ought to bring about the fullest inquiry.

That the rare, now fortunately abating, has doubtless been caused by the miasma arising from the hot sun shining on the new soil soaked by heavy rain.

That other causes may have also been at work, and the sanitation of a sugar-house cannot be too closely attended to.

That the men themselves, probably unacquainted with the climate and its requirements, may have failed to take due care of themselves.

That the change of living on ship-board was a happy thought.

That it would be a convenience to the public if the river steamers were signalled from the Peak in a manner different from ocean-going steamers.

That the leading Chinese decline to 'know' to the Acting Registrar General, and that this refusal is not surprising.

#### PUNJOM AND SUNGHI DUA SAMAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The first ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Punjom and Sunghi Dua Saman Mining Co., Limited, was held in the office of the Company, Club Chambers, D'Aguiar Street, this afternoon. Those present were:—Hon. F. D. Sassoon (Chairman), Messrs W. H. Ray, D. Gillies, C. P. Chater, W. Kerfoot, Hughes, E. L. Woodin, and F. H. O. Wilson, Directors; J. B. Elias, A. S. Garfit, J. H. Cox, H. J. Joffins, P. B. Camm, E. G. G. M. B. Polihalla, G. C. Cox, T. E. Davies, J. Orange, J. A. Mosely, R. P. Dipple, J. B. Cogitro, H. A. Herbert, A. J. Leach, Choh Lip Choo, S. E. Bux, and A. O. D. Gourdin (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the Report and Accounts which have been in your hands with your permission I will take as read. I am sorry that circumstances have prevented our issuing the Report earlier. The Directors regret that there should be greater delay in ordering the plant and machinery than they expected, the estimates received appearing so large that it was deemed advisable to ask for explanations and revision. Up to the present time nothing definite has been decided upon, and the Directors are still entertaining the hope that they may yet be able to utilize water in lieu of steam power, in which event, of course, the cost of the machinery would be much less. When we last met it was hoped to obtain a test of the ore sent to London by the Cassella Patent Chlorination Process. This we have been unable to effect, in consequence of the Patentees being unwilling to manufacture and sell their machinery, but would allow of its use under their own supervision only and upon such prohibitive terms that could not be entertained. They required that the Company should bear all expenses and pay them a royalty one half of the gold so obtained. The debris ore sent home, however, was subjected to three separate tests by the most competent firms of assayors in all the average result being over 1400 parts per ton, and showed only a very small percentage of antimony and arsenic. The Directors now propose making a small shipment of ore from the mine itself with the view of having this tested for comparison with the debris. The Mining Manager at the mine advised the sending of 25 tons of ore by way of the jungle to Kwala Obo, where he found an expanse of open country of about 35 miles, which saved further cutting and gave a roadway of about 60 miles, the average width being about 9 feet. By the completion of this road, which measures in all about 20 miles, the Company will have established communication via Slangor with Singapore. This you will readily understand will prove a very great convenience and advantage. As stated in the report it has been deemed advisable to terminate our agreement with Mr. Haughton, and we are now considering the expediency of engaging the services of a first class firm of Consulting Engineers in London. This is all the information that I can give you, and any other questions which the shareholders may desire to ask, I shall be pleased to answer.

Mr. Orange—Will the Directors state the reason why they have terminated the engagement with Mr. Haughton?

The Chairman—At present we are not in a position to give any further information on this point than has been given to the shareholders in the Report.

No further questions being asked, the Chairman said—As there are no further questions, I have much pleasure in proposing that the Report and Accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

Mr. Goughrie seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Gillies—I beg to propose that the Hon. Mr. Sassoon and Mr. C. P. Chater be re-elected as members of the Board.

Mr. Mosely seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Chater proposed that the appointment of Messrs Kerfoot-Hughes, Woodin and Wilson to seats on the Board be confirmed.

Mr. Orange seconded. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Kerfoot-Hughes proposed that Messrs H. B. Elias, J. H. Cox, and J. B. Cogitro be re-appointed as auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Leach seconded. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman—That is all the business. I have to thank you for your attendance.

Mr. Leach—May I ask one question? Perhaps it would have been more correct to have asked it earlier. A very large sum of money seems to have been paid to Mr. Haughton, and the shareholders would like to know more about it.

The Chairman—That is an old balance of account. You will see in the account that Mr. Haughton is debited with \$10,774. Well he has now given us an account of over \$5,000. Therefore present he owes over \$5,000.

The meeting then dispersed.

#### SUPREME COURT IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)

Saturday, July 31.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

Defence was given by Mr. Russell to the application for dissolution of the interim injunction granted about three weeks ago against Ho Oi Tong and his partners, owners of the Chap Yit godowns, interfering with the defendants' business in their godowns bearing the Nordkoppe Trademark Fabrics' trade mark of the red cock.

The Attorney General instructed by Mr. Bowles, from the office of Messrs Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Leach, instructed by Mr. Weber, from the office of Mr. Ewen, for the defendants.

When the case was tried a week ago an order was made to have the godowns inspected by Mr. McEwen, an officer in the Supreme Court. Mr. McEwen's report was to the effect that on Friday, the 23rd inst., he went to the Chap Yit godowns situated in Praya West, in company with the solicitor for both sides, their interpreters, and Mr. Howell. He opened three cases of goods and found that they did not contain any matches with the red cock mark. The cases looked as if some one or more had recently been placed off and all had been opened previous to his inspection.

The second lot contained another kind of matches and all the cases had been previously opened. He examined a third lot of 13 cases and found that they had all been previously opened. Mr. Weber, on behalf of the godown proprietor, protested against the matches being opened. There were other matches in the godown stored there by different parties which he did not inspect.

Mr. Leach—As a matter of fact there were no matches with the red cock mark in the stores. His Lordship—Not then whatever there may have been.

Mr. Leach—We have sworn evidence that there were no matches at the time the injunction was granted and I think the facts show there were none before that date. I submit that unless there was clear proof that these matches were in the stores at the time of the injunction and that there were other matches than the five seized, the plaintiffs had no right to the injunction, and there being no right to the injunction the cases should follow the decision, whether the duty rested on the godown proprietor or on the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs had legally a right to the injunction, there may be circumstances in his conduct which would deprive him of that right. I submit that there has been a certain amount of misconduct on the part of the plaintiffs, especially about the declaration of their having procured in the way of an attempt to entrap the defendants. Mr. Leach then read an affidavit by Chan Cheong to the effect that the cases mentioned as having been opened were the cases which he had already seized in his former declaration had been opened. He had however made an inspection of the cases and opened them to see if there were any with the red cock mark. Some also were removed. This statement would account for the remark made by Mr. Howell in his affidavit of 28th instant. Mr. Howell said that since his visit on the 9th inst., a great many cases had been opened, and the godown proprietor and the most of the cases had been shifted and opened. The defendants were perfectly willing to admit that every case had been opened for the express purpose of seeing whether they contained these trade marked matches, and also that cases had been removed, and that they had removed any cases bearing the red cock mark. There was therefore no reason for the existence of the injunction which should be dissolved with costs.

The Acting Attorney General submitted that the defendants should have to pay the costs of the case, and that the godown proprietor and the most of the cases had been shifted and opened. The defendants were perfectly willing to admit that every case had been opened for the express purpose of seeing whether they contained these trade marked matches, and also that cases had been removed, and that they had removed any cases bearing the red cock mark. There was therefore no reason for the existence of the injunction which should be dissolved with costs.

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#### MACAO.

(From our Correspondent.)

On the 29th July, the Macao Government put up to sale some pieces of ground situated near the old city gate (Porta do Campo), a place of some importance. Only two lots were sold. The average price was one dollar and twenty cents for each square metre. The ground rent is one cent for a square metre. You will thereby see the value of Macao ground. These two lots are good for building Chinese small shops. The other lots did not find buyers.

The sale of the fantan gambling firm took place on the same day, and was attended to two Chinamen for the sum of \$125,000 a year. This is \$5,000 less than last year. It is not a great reduction if we take into consideration the depression of trade.



## TOWN AND COUNTRY TALES.

IN WIG AND GOWN.

Lady Hayward was expected every minute at Hayward Castle, and the great entrance doors stood wide open, spite of the cold. There were three or four men-servants standing in the hall, while the old group headed butler looked up his position on the steps. Lord Hayward came and stood by him a few seconds at a time, and listened for the wheels, and then went back and fidgeted about the hall, whistling to himself. Evidently he was very uneasy about something, or other. Nobody supposed, however, that that something or other was connected with Lady Hayward; she had never given him a moment's uneasiness. She was the most precise and perfect of women, always in the right and fully aware of the fact; and Lord Hayward, who was a very good fellow, accustomed to regard his self as not over-burdened with brains, was very anxious to talk to her about something that worried him.

The house party was a large one; in fact, the Castle was full. But everybody was upstairs, the first dressing bell having rung. Lord Hayward was much longer, there would be no time to speak to her before dinner. Why, queried Lord Hayward, was she not down to see him? He had been waiting for her for some time, and she had not come. He was very anxious to see her, and she had not come. He was very anxious to see her, and she had not come.

Lady Hayward had been to London to see her lawyers about some urgent business, and leaving Lord Hayward to entertain the guests, during her short absence, had gone alone, or rather, with her maid. She had stayed the night in town, in order to bring with her a new dress for a ball which was to be given at the Castle the following evening.

At last the carriage dashed up to the door, driven very fast, for the coachman knew it was late. The first person who emerged from it was an exceedingly quiet looking, well-dressed young woman—the maid, evidently. She quickly disappeared, and was followed by Lady Hayward, who instantly seized her husband's arm and began to scold him, no matter what she probably because the train was late. She scolded in the most lady-like way; her voice was clear and slightly shrill, and she herself was a pretty doll, just out of a mould, always dressed according to the latest Paris fashion, always perfectly neat and in order, and quite aware of her own good looks, in manners and morals absolute perfection, and quite aware of that too.

"I want to speak to you," said Lord Hayward, "before you dress; there's just time."

He followed her up to her dressing room, where she was waiting on a little table by the fire. Lady Hayward's maid had just put an easy wrapper temptingly ready, and was busy getting out a dinner-dress for her mistress.

"I will ring for you in a few minutes," said Lord Hayward, and the perfectly-trained servant vanished at once.

"I wonder whether it is that, after all!" exclaimed Lord Hayward; "yet it seems impossible."

"Don't talk enigmas," said Lady Hayward imperiously; "there isn't time. What is the matter?" She was pouring out her tea as she spoke, and now began to sip it.

"More tea," she said, "in a low voice, and this time it's worse. The old dress which I lost a diamond ring, and your sister's diamond necklace is gone!"

Lady Hayward put down her tea.

"Vernon, this is awful," she said. "What are we to do? Who can it be? It's absurd to talk about Taylor; she was with me in town."

"Ah, but we can't tell exactly what time the things were taken; she may have got rid of them in London. It was when you took her to town with you last that your diamond brooch went."

"So it was," said Lady Hayward. "But that makes no difference. The brooch was taken while we were away. Besides, I know the girl so well. Why, Vernon, she went with me all through France and Italy, when I joined you in Rome, we were always together, and I used to talk to her a great deal. She is a very superior girl. No; it would be most unjust to suspect Taylor."

"Well, there's no one else," said Lord Hayward dejectedly, "except poor little Ross Manning."

"Four little Ross Manning?" was the governess who took charge of their one little girl.

"Absurd!" said Lady Hayward. And so it was, on the face of it. They knew Ross Manning's family well; she was a lady, and little more so when she came from a silence followed during which both looked into the fire for inspiration. All the servants in the house were born of families who had been for generations on the estate. The idea of suspecting any of them was too painful. Taylor was the only exception, and she had been with Lady Hayward two years.

"I begin to believe," said Lady Hayward, "that it is one of our guests."

"Good heavens, Kate, what an idea!" "Can you suggest anything else?"

"No, I can't. There's some infernal devil at work, but my brain has how I will, I can't see where it comes from."

"I tell you what we must do, Vernon," said Lady Hayward decisively. "We must be very careful, not to frighten any one, and keep our own counsel. I do over to the town early to-morrow morning, and telegraph to Scotland to send me a letter to come down disguised as the butler. There will be many people, the servants won't have time to notice him. He must stop on as a visitor till he finds out something."

"That will do," exclaimed Lord Hayward.

"Now go," said Lady Hayward, ringing the bell for Taylor. "I must dress at once."

As he went out he met the maid in the doorway, and gave her a more curious look than usual. The result was only to give up his idea as preposterous. She had a very gentle, good face; her soft brown hair, brushed smoothly over her ears, gave it an almost Puritanic look. Lady Hayward had made something of a friend of her, and the girl had never presumed in the least upon it, but had always retained her subdued, sweet manner.

Lady Hayward scrutinized her, too, during the process of dressing, but she had grown fond of her treasure of a maid, and felt ashamed of herself for her quickly-suppressed suspicions.

Early the next morning the telegram was sent to Scotland, and Lord Hayward, who rode over alone to send it, was waiting for the answer. The reply seemed to please him, and he rode back in good spirits to a late breakfast. He even faced, with moderate cheerfulness, Lady Hayward's eldest sister, who was in a frightful state about her necklace. "This is only one of your pet notions," she was not pretty or clever, like his wife, but she was more irrepressible, more moral, more perfect, and she was an old maid. Probably she was the only person in the world of whom Lady Hayward was afraid. Miss Collette was a severe censor in all things, and her eyes were well fixed on her younger sister, who had an important position to fill before the world. At present Miss Collette was very angry because she did not know what was being done about the theft; and she held that she ought to have been one of the council. But Lady Hayward was obstinate;

she had found out before that the exemplary Cecilia could not hold her tongue. This extreme discretion having been of service, the Scotland Yard detective arrived, as a visitor, and no one paid any particular attention to him. He was very quiet, and adopted the character of the man who does not dance, or talk, or do anything; and he answered admirably. A number of other men with superb shirt fronts hung about the doorway, and looked bored; Mr Hawk was admirably got up for the occasion, and had only to mingle with those others, and look as bored as they. Lady Hayward was delighted at his excellent effacement of himself, and kept her eye on him with great interest. She managed to speak to him very late, when the party was breaking up. He had discovered nothing so far—nothing in a "clue"—and she went to bed disappointed.

Visitors at Hayward Castle breakfasted, of course, at any time during the morning; but the family had household always assembled to morning prayers at a quarter to nine, and breakfast formally began directly afterwards. Mr Hawk had learned this, and was in the breakfast-room early—the only guest present. No one else turned up, but Lord and Lady Hayward themselves; Rose Manning, who always appeared with her husband at this time, and the servants. Even Miss Collette was too tired to come down, though no one was stricter, theoretically, on the subject of family affairs. How grateful was Lady Hayward to find an hour afterwards, that her guests were late that morning!

The servants all came in, led by the butler and the first housekeeper, and then directly afterwards, Mr Hawk had learned this, and was in the breakfast-room early—the only guest present. No one else turned up, but Lord and Lady Hayward themselves; Rose Manning, who always appeared with her husband at this time, and the servants. Even Miss Collette was too tired to come down, though no one was stricter, theoretically, on the subject of family affairs. How grateful was Lady Hayward to find an hour afterwards, that her guests were late that morning!

Withal, however, the servants fled out again, and Mr Hawk did not move. The moment the door closed on the last of them he turned round to look at the clock. "My lord," he said, "the servants are waiting for the windows of this room outside for a few minutes. I don't ask me to explain, there's no time to lose."

The old butler came in at that moment, carrying a silver coffee pot, Lord Hayward took the order.

"And tell them to keep their eyes open," added Mr Hawk. "We've got to do with the lightest pair of heels in the kingdom."

Lady Hayward listened and looked, her heart in her mouth. What was coming next?

"Your ladyship," said Mr Hawk, "may I send for your maid?"

Lady Hayward rang instantly.

"Why should you suspect her?" protested Lady Hayward. "She is a most superior girl. She has travelled with me, and I know her well. No suspicion must fall on her, unless you have proof."

Mr Hawk rose and went anxiously to the door. The order had been given, but scarcely a moment had elapsed.

"Do you expect her to come in less than a moment?" asked Lady Hayward a little crossly.

"Just then Taylor appeared at the door; the butler was behind her. She came in and the door was shut, the butler remaining outside. At the first glance Lady Hayward had seen a curious look on the girl's face, one she had never seen before. That instinctively she was herself again, and now she stood before Lord and Lady Hayward and the detective, perfectly quiet, without a quiver on her face.

"John," said Mr Hawk, "this is really very wrong of you; it is an infamous trick to have played. For two years you've been waiting, and I have never been told of it. I don't know how you could do such a thing as this."

While he spoke, Mr Hawk had approached Taylor and put a pair of handcuffs on her. There had been a little play-act first: "There has been a robbery of the diamonds, and you are suspected of it. I don't know how you could do such a thing as this."

"So the game's up?" said Lady Hayward. "Yes, my lady's maid, to the tune of fourteen years," answered Mr Hawk.

"What does it mean?" cried Lady Hayward. "I can't understand it."

Mr Hawk snatched the dainty little Parisian cap and the smooth brown wig from Taylor's head, and flung them on the floor. In an instant the gentle girl's face became a man's, smooth and malleable as wax. It was not nice to look at just now. The head was covered with a dark, very short growth of hair.

Lady Hayward uttered a shriek, and fell back into her chair.

"I'll take him off," said Mr Hawk. "It's too much for her ladyship."

"Mr Hawk!" Mr Hawk, cried poor Lady Hayward, "put on his wig, and take him away as a woman! I'll give you anything, anything, if you'll do that!"

Mr Hawk seemed suddenly to understand.

"—Your ladyship may depend on me," he said solemnly; and he put the wig and cap on again with the greatest of emphasis.

"Vernon," exclaimed Lady Hayward hysterically, the moment the door was shut, "promise you'll keep the secret—don't tell any one—don't tell Cecilia. Vernon, are you a brute? I believe you are laughing!"—World.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WALES ABOUT MARY ELLOUGH GORE, LIVING SIX YEARS WITHOUT GOING TO BED.

MR EDITOR.—While spending a few days at the pleasant seaside town of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, Wales, I heard local talk as to me either a fabulous story or a marvellous cure.

The story was that a poor sufferer who had not been able to lie down in bed for six long years, given up to die by all the Doctors, had been speedily cured by some Patent Medicine. It was related with the most implicit confidence from the circumstances, and I was told that the sufferer, who was a woman, had been cured by the use of the medicine.

Having a little curiosity to know how such stories grow in travelling, I took the liberty while at the village of Llanyfyllid, to call upon the Vicar, the Rev. T. Evans, and to enquire about this wonderful cure. Though a total stranger to him, with the girl and his wife most graciously entertained me in a half hour's conversation, principally touching the case of Mr Pugh, in which they seemed to take a deep and sympathetic interest, having been familiar with his sufferings, and not rejected in what seemed to them a most remarkable cure.

The Vicar remarked that he presumed his name had been connected with the report from his having mentioned the case to Mr John Thomas, a chemist of Llanidloes, who said that Pugh was formerly a resident of their parish, but was now living in the parish of Llandudoch.

He strongly wished Mr Wm. Pugh's character as a respectable farmer and worthy of credit. I left the venerable Vicar with a livelier sense of the happy relation of a good man and people, feeling that he was one truly sympathized with all who are afflicted in mind, body, or estate.

On my return to Aberystwyth, I was impressed with a desire to see Mr Pugh, whose reputation stood so high. His farm is called Pannoc-Mawr, signifying 'above the single,' situated near the summit of a smooth round hill, overlooking a beautiful valley in which is situated the lovely rivulet Church of Llandudoch. I found Mr Pugh, apparently about 40 years old, of medium height, rather slight, with a pleasant and intelligent face. I told him I had

heard of his great affliction and of his remarkable and almost miraculous cure, and that I had come to learn from his own lips, and that there was of truth in the reports.

Mr Pugh remarked that his neighbours had taken a kindly and sympathetic interest in his case for many years, but it was late their interest had been greatly awakened by a happy change in his condition. What you report as having heard abroad, said he, is substantially true, with one exception. I never understood that my case was ever given up as hopeless by any Physician. I have been treated by several Doctors hereabouts, as good as any in Wales, but unfortunately no prescription of theirs brought the desired relief.

Fifteen years ago, he said, I first became conscious of a sour and deranged stomach and loss of appetite, which the Doctors told me was Dyspepsia. What food I could hold in my stomach seemed to do me no good, and was often thrown up with painful retchings. This was full week after a time with a hoarseness and a raw soreness of the throat which the Doctors called bronchitis, and I was treated for that, but with little success. Then came shortness of breath and a sense of suffocation, especially nights, with clammy sweat, and I would have to get out of bed and sometimes open a door or window in winter weather to fill my lungs with the cold air.

About six years ago I became so bad that I could not sleep in bed, but had to take my unquiet rest and dreamy sleep sitting in an armchair. My affliction seemed to be working downward into my bowels as well as upwards into my lungs and throat. To the violent colic and diarrhoea which grew more frequent, my abdomen would expand and swell, and at times it would seem that I should suffocate. All this time I was reduced in strength so that I could perform no hard labour and my spirits were consequently much depressed.

Early in this last spring I had still more severe spasmodic attacks, and my family and neighbours became alarmed, believing that certainly I would not survive, when a neighbour, who had some knowledge, or had heard of the medicine, sent to Aberystwyth, and brought me a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. This medicine they administered to me according to the directions, when to my surprise and delight I became at ease, and my stomach was calmed. My bowels moved as by a gentle cathartic, and I felt a sense of quiet comfort all through the day, as I had not before realized in many years. I could walk around the house and breathe comfortably in a few hours after I had taken the medicine. I have continued to take the medicine, and my bowels move, and I can lie down and sleep sweetly at night and have not since had a recurrence of those terrible spasms and sweatings. I have been so long broken down and reduced in my whole system that I have not tried to perform any very hard work, but I have been able to do a good deal of light work, and I feel like a new man.

I have been much congratulated by my neighbours, especially by the good Vicar of Llanyfyllid, who with his sympathetic wife have come three miles to shed tears of joy on my recovery.

I bade Mr Pugh goodbye, happy that even one so least among friends had found a remedy for an aggravating disease. Believing this remarkable case of Dyspepsia and Asthma should be known to the public, I beg to submit the above facts as they are related to me.

F. T. W.

NAMES OF VILLAGES &c., IN OR NEAR MONMOUTH.

(Corrected Spelling.)

A-kung Ngam. San Tsun.

Ap-li Chan. Shui-wai.

Chung-shan Hom. Shui-tai Po.

Chung Wan. Shui-shui Po.

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The Distance off at those times. When the vessel is between Hong Kong and the North Point of Hong Kong the Distance Signal will be hoisted. If the Mail Steamer is not in the Harbour when it is too dark to distinguish flags, a red light will be exhibited at the West Yard Arm, or a green light at the East Yard Arm until the anchors.

7. River Steamers will not be signalled. The approach of other Steamers from Macao or Canton will be made known by showing the National, or House Flag and Symbol at Yard Arm.

8. If a Flag showing that an Officer of high rank is on board an incoming vessel, a similar Flag will be hoisted at the Mail Head.

9. The approach of Men-of-War and Sailing Vessels will be notified by their proper Symbols and National Colours, or House Flags, at the Quarter of the Yard, or at the Yard Arm.

Note.—The Distances of vessels will be estimated from the Peak, and will be made by means of the Namerah which are attached to the letters in the table of Flags.

H. G. THOMSON, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AT 4 P.M.—JULY 29.

Station.	Barometer (sea level) at 4 P.M.	Thermometer (air) at 4 P.M.	Thermometer (sea surface) at 4 P.M.	Direction and Force of Wind at 4 P.M.	State of Sky at 4 P.M.	Direction and Force of Current at 4 P.M.
Manila.	29.84	78	70	SW 3	c	0.05
Haiphong.	29.78	80	75	SE 1	c	—
Hongkong.	29.74	80	77	SW 1	c	—
Amoy.	29.72	80	78	SE 3	c	—
Fouchow.	29.71	80	78	SE 3	c	—
Shanghai.	29.71	80	78	SE 3	c	—
Nagasaki.	29.67	80	78	SE 3	c	—
Yokohama.	29.70	80	78	SE 3	c	—

AT 10 A.M.—JULY 30.

Station.	Barometer (sea level) at 10 A.M.	Thermometer (air) at 10 A.M.	Thermometer (sea surface) at 10 A.M.	Direction and Force of Wind at 10 A.M.	State of Sky at 10 A.M.	Direction and Force of Current at 10 A.M.
Bolinas.	29.87	80	75	SE 1	c	—
Haiphong.	29.78	80	75	SE 1	c	—
Hongkong.	29.73	80	77	SW 1	c	—
Amoy.	29.71	80	78	SE 3	c	—
Fouchow.	29.71	80	78	SE 3	c	—
Shanghai.	29.71	80	78	SE 3	c	—
Nagasaki.	29.67	80	78	SE 3	c	—
Yokohama.	29.70	80	78	SE 3	c	—

The barometer is still rising and gradients for S. winds are very moderate. The temperature is high, the humidity moderate and cloudy weather prevails.

W. DOBERCK, Government Astronomer.

Hongkong Observatory, Wednesday, July 30.

1. BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. THERMOMETRIC, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, in two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, a detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloom, haze, lightning, a shower, passing showers, equally rain, snow, thunder, visibility, &c. (see note).

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

To Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS IN 'COLLEGE CHAMBERS.'

No. 7, 8 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE, No. 2, PADDERS HILL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, July 19, 1886. 632

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, at 55, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Apply to MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 19, 1886. 1393

TO LET.

NO. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS. Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1664

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the Park, Good TENNIS GROUND attached.

Apply to DENNIS & MOSSOP.

Hongkong, January 28, 1886. 192

TO LET.

THE HOUSE IN CASTLE ROAD No. 1.

Apply to the SENIOR PROSECUTOR